The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 2. THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 27 1896. NUMBER 81

By Telegraph
5.00 O'CLOCK.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Palace in Zanzibar Bombarded This Morning by British Men-of-War.

DESTRUCTION AND DEATH.

FOLLOW REFUSAL TO SURRENDER. SAID KALID THE USURPER ESCAPES. FINDS PROTECTION AT THE GERMAN CONSULATE. ADMIRAL RAWSON GOVERNS THE ISLAND.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)
[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 27.—In accordance with the ultimation from the British Consul last night that if Said Kalid did not pull down his flag and make a complete surrender by 9 o'clock this morning the palace would be bombarded, the British warships Raccoon, Thrush, and Sparrow opened fire about 9 o'clock, after an officer had returned from the palace with Said Kalid's final answer that he would sooner die than surrender.

Within ten minutes the shot and shell had torn hugh gaps in the Palace and were scattering confusion and death among the defenders. The Palace was soon a mass of ruins and the firing was stopped at 9.50. It is not known what the loss of life was among the defenders but it must have been heavy.

During the bombardment the Sultan's steemer, Glasgow, opened fire on the British warships but a few well directed shops from the Raccoon soon sent her to the bottom.

Said Kalid and Said Sales escaped with a number of their leading followers through the back part of the palace and hurriedly made their way to the German consulate where they sought protection which was accorded them.

Previous to the bombardment the foreign subjects had embarked aboard the warships except the Germans who sought safety at the German consulate. The wounded natives are being cared for by the ship surgeons.

Pending the receipt of further instructions the government of the island of Zanzibar will be administered by Rear-Admiral Rawson, of the flagship, Raccoon, commander of the British warships in these waters.

Said Kalid is regarded as a usurper and the opinion prevails that his action has furnished a favorable opportunity for the hoisting of the British flag in Zanzebir and the abolition of Arab rule and slavery, The belief is quite general that the late Sultan was poisoned.

THE CRUISER BROOKLYN.

Off Today On Her Official Trial Trip in Fine Form.

[Special Dispatch to the Transcript.]

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 27.—The cruiser Brooklyn, which left Boston harbor this morning at 8.15 for her official trial trip was sighted at 9.10. She manoeuvred about for over an hour and then coming into position rushed across the line in beautiful form at 10.46. She passed revenue cutter Dallas 9 miles away at 11.06, showing a rate of speed of about 20 miles against a head tide. Fifteen minutes later she was lost sight of in the haze.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Aug 27.—The Brooklyn crossed the finish line off Cape Porpoise at 12.45, recrossing at 1.02 1-2. The estimated speed of the first half of the trip is 21.6 knots.

A HARVEST FESTIVAL,

Proposed by the Silverites. The Farmers to Furnish the Sacrifice.

(Special Despatch to the Transcript.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Secretary Diffenderfer of the National silver executive committee has devised a plan to assist in raising funds throughout the farming localities.

He proposes that farmers shall donate wheat, corn, sheep or any products of the farm, which shall be sent to a central point where people may gather and then to have the products auctioned off to the highest bidder.

The occasion is intended to be a sort of harvest campaign festival. Diffenderfer thinks great benefits would be derived from it as well as harmonious results gained.

BRYAN'S FLIGHT.

Has Reached the Western Borders of New York State. Calls McKinley's Letter a Golden Text.

[Special Dispatch to the Transcript.]

BROCKTON, N. Y., August 27.—The Bryan party left Erie for Buffalo at noon. They made but few stops and there were no noteworthy demonstrations. Bryan devoted his time to the perusal of McKinleys letter of acceptance in the morning papers.

When asked to give his views upon the letter, Bryan smiling said "I have read the letter but do not care to make any comments. I suppose it can be considered the golden text of the Republican lesson."

REPUBLICANS OF NEW JERSEY

Holding an Enthusiastic State Convention at Trenton Today. Governor Griggs Speaks.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)

TRENTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Republican state convention for the nomination of Presidential electors is being held here today. Nearly all the Republican leaders of the state are here, excepting Hobart who is kept away by important business. Governor Griggs, who has been decided upon as permanent chairman, received a great ovation and made a strong speech in denunciation of Bryan and free coinage. It is a remarkably enthusiastic assemblag and peculiarly representative of the party in this state.

FINANCIAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Transcript.]

New York Market.

[Closing Quotations, 3 p. m.]

Received through the office of A. M. Tinker, Room 3, Blackinton block. Executes orders for stocks and bonds, deals upon New York Stock Exchange for cash or on margin. Private telephone 76.

American Cotton Oil	
American Sugar	104 3-8
Atchison	10 3-8
American Tobacco	56 3-8
B. & O.	13
Canada Southern	
Central of New Jersey	91 1-2
Chesapeake & Ohio	
Hocking Valley	
Chicago & Northwestern	93
C. B. & Q.	57 7-8
Chicago Gas	51 1-4
St. Paul	63 7-8
Rock Island	53 1-8
Chicago, St. P., M. & O.	
C. C. C. & St. L.	
Con. Gas	138
Del. & Hud	116 3-4
Del. & L. W	
Dis. and C. Feed.	
Gen. Electric	23 1-8
Ill. Cen	
Lake Shore	139
L. & Nash	38
Manhattan Elevated	76 3-4
M. K. & T. Com	
M. K. & T. Pref	20 1-4
Missouri Pacific	15 1-2
National Lead	17 1-4
New England	
N. Y. Central	91
Erie	
Ont. & West	
N. Y. Sus. & W., common	6 7-8
" " " pref	
No. Pacific pref	
Pacific Mail	17 5-8
Phil & Reading	6 3-4
Pullman	
Southern Raly common	
" " pref	18 3-4
Ten. Coal & Iron	18 1-2
Texas Pacific	5
Union Pacific	4 3-4
U. S. Rubber	
U. S. Leather common	
" " pref	43 1-4
Wabash pref	12 1-2
Western Union	74 5-8
Wheeling & Lake Erie	

Chicago Markets.

Wheat—Sept. 55¾	Dec. 59⅝	May 64
Corn—Sept. 20¼	Dec. 22¼	May 25½
Oats—Sept 15¾	May 18½	Dec, 16¾
Pork—Sept. 5.50	Oct. 5.57	Jan. 6.77
Lard—Sept. 3.30	Oct. 3 37	Jan. 3 70,

Cotton.

	Opening.	Closing
Jan'y	7.77.	7 73.

Morning News Will be Found on Page Four of this Paper.

LOCAL NEWS.

MONROE.

Miss Daisy Goodell of North Adams is visiting at Mrs. Nolan's.

R. S. Tower and George Phelps spent Saturday and Sunday at Lake Pleasant.

M. H. Sherman visited his sister at Greenfield last week.

Beginning with the first Sunday in September and until further notice the preaching service at the church will be at 2 a. m. instead of 11 a. m. as formerly. Sundayschool at 3p. m.

WILMINGTON.

John Potter arrived in town last Thursday after an absence of three or four years.

O. O. Ware went to Brattleboro Wednesday and will stay until Monday or Tuesday of next week.

S. C. Pike and Gilbert P. Morris were in North Adams Saturday on business. Miss Florence Pike and her brother, Florin, accompanied them and stopped over Sunday.

Henry Whitney of Bridgeport, Conn, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Jane Whitney.

J. H. Kidder has been to Brattleboro on business this week.

Mr. Kimball and wife of Bennington with their grandchild and a young sister of Mrs. Kimball are visiting at Clayton Wheeler's for a week or two.

Rumor says that the W. G. and L. mil. will close soon.

Mrs. Nathan Green and son Clarence have been in Jacksonville for a few days past, stopping at her father's.

By Telegraph
4.00 O'CLOCK.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

A Fifty-Six Hours' Hard Engagement In Pinar Del Rio.

100 INSURGENTS KILLED.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN VARIOUS PARTS OF CUBA. A SPANISH CAPTAIN KILLED AND A LIEUTENANT WOUNDED. NUMBERS LOST ON BOTH SIDES.

[Special Dispatch to the Transcript.]

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—Advices have been received confirming the Associated Press story of a 56 hours defense of a military train by the escort in Pinar Del Rio. They also bring news that the insurgents lost 100 men killed and over a hundred wounded, including general Mermudez.

Major Orozco has been engaged with a force of insurgents at Cuzco. Eleven of the enemy were killed and eight men among the troops wounded. The government force under Captain Gomela, numbering 125, has been attacked by the insurgents near Manzanillo Province Santiago de Cuba.

The captain was killed in the first volley and Lieutenant Pena was wounded. A detachment of troops sent to Gomela's assistance subsequently engaged the insurgents and the latter lost twenty-six killed. Of the troops seven were killed and twenty-two wounded.

LOCAL NEWS.

"Cleopatra" Coming.

The presentation of Cleopatra at Columbia opera house, Monday, August 31, will be one of the dramatic events of the season. It is one of the largest dramatic productions on the road. The company carries the entire scenery and properties for the drama, which can be given here the same as in the large cities.

Edmund Collier, the well known actor is cast for the part of "Marc Anthony" and Miss Mary Emerson, the English actress for the part of "Cleopatra." They are supported by a large and well balanced company. Seats go on sale Friday morning at Bartlett's drug store at 9 o'clock.

The Jewelry Recovered.

The ear rings which were stolen from Miss Alice Miller of Greylock, Tuesday afternoon were recovered this morning. Miss Miller received a pawn ticket by mail this morning which showed that the jewelry had been pawned at L. Simon's shop on Main street, for $1.15. She obtained her ear rings and Chief Kendall has now more hope than ever that he will get the thief.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter McCraw and Mrs. Will Nichols are expected home this evening from New York.

Miss Anna Gibson and Miss Annie Dodd have returned to their homes in Lansingburgh, N. Y., after a few days' visit in this city, the guests of Miss Mabel Balser of Houghton street.

Miss Mattie Delworth of East Quincy street gave a very delightful party at her home, Wednesday evening, in honor of her friend, Miss Ivan Whitney of Utica, N. Y. Whist and various games were indulged in, songs were sung by members of the party, refreshments were served, and the party broke up at the late hour after having spent a most enjoyable evening.

Wallace Richmond of the Adams National Bank has returned from Lake St. Catherine where he has camped for the past few days.

Miss Frankie Wood of Quincy street left today for Troy, N. Y., where she will visit as the guest of her sister, Miss Zela Wood.

NORTH HEATH.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burrington of Colrain lately visited relatives here and in company with others visited the Davis mine.

Mr. and Mrs. John Underwood visited last week Tuesday at George Adams in East Charlemont.

Last week Wednesday Mrs. Hamilton and her sister, Mrs. Shumway from Whitingham, visited at John Underwood's Thursday the Rev. S. P. Fairbanks and his mother from Olcot, Vt., were guests of John H. Underwood and on Friday Mr. Sweatser and Miss Flora Worden from Worcester visited there.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Thayer attended the family gathering of the Kendricks at Henry Temples last week Wednesday. There were about fifty present and all report an enjoyable time.

A large company from here went to visit the deer park and enjoy the scenery They picnicked there but did not see any of the wild animals

FOR ST. PAUL.

Special Department Trains and Reduced Fares Provided for Visitors to The

NATIONAL G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Round Trip Tickets from North Adams to St. Paul $26.35. Official Information. Itinerary of the Trip Over the Fitchburg Route. A Sunday At Niagara Falls.

It is probable that a large number of veterans and friends from western Massachusetts and vicinity will attend the national encampment of the G. A. R. at St. Paul next week. Special arrangements have been made by which they can go at greatly reduced railroad fares. Special department trains have been arranged for over the Fitchburg line.

The fare for the round trip from North Adams is $26.35. Tickets are good going from August 29 to September 1 and returning will be good to September 16, and by applying to the Chicago & Great Western agent at St. Paul the return tickets can be extended to September 30.

The first special department train leaves Boston Saturday, and the itinerary is as follows: Leave Boston at 2 p. m., via Fitchburg railroad; Ayer, 2.59; Fitchburg, 3.27; Gardner, 4.15; Athol, 4.44; Orange, 4.51; Miller's Falls, 5.11; arrive at Greenfield, 5.27 (supper) and leave 5.47; leave Shelburne Falls, 6.17 and North Adams, 7.05; arrive at Rotterdam Junction, 9.22; leave Rotterdam Junction, via West Shore railroad, 9.32; arrive at Niagara Falls, Sunday, Aug. 30, 6.02 a. m.; breakfast and dinner at Niagara Falls; leave Niagara Falls, 1.30 p. m; arrive at Buffalo, 2.20 (eastern time) and leave via New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad (Nickel Plate), 1.30 p. m., (central time); arrive at Cleveland, 6.30 (supper); leave 7.00; arrive at Chicago, Monday, 31st, at 5.30 a. m., (breakfast); leave via. Chicago Great Western railway at 7.30 a. m.; dinner at Oelwein; arrive at St. Paul, 9.00 p. m.

The above is official information obtained from Commander Tower of the C. D. Sanford Post. Further inquiries can be made at the offices of the Fitchburg line where tickets are obtainable.

Open Air Concert.

Clapp's band will give its 11th open air concert of the season at Monument Square on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The following program will be rendered:

March, "Greylock Mountain"..........Clapp
Overture, "The Fiddler of St. Waast"...Herman
Loin Du Ball "Valse Movement".........Gillet
Selection "Maritana"...................Wallace
Spanish Fantasie "La Paloma"...........Griade
Potpourri of Irish Melodies,...............Beger
March, "Boston Commandery"........... Carter
Finale "National Airs."

EDWARD CLAPP, Conductor.

WHITINGHAM.

The Green Mountain club give another dance in their hall tonight which will make the third in as many weeks which shows their popularity. Dancing will begin at 8 and continue till 1 a. m. Fifty cents per couple.

Miss May Molan and Miss Annie Crotty of North Adams are spending their vacation at at Mrs Cutler's.

Miss Gertrude Greible has returned to her home in Shelburn Falls.

Adelbert Murdock and children of Boston are visiting in town.

A party of twenty of the Boys' Brigade, have been camping near Sadawga lake the past week.

Herbert Knowlton went to Rowe haying last week.

Several couples from this place visited Haystack Saturday.

There was a Democratic rally at Green Mountain hall Saturday evening. The address was delivered by the Hon. V. A. Bullard of Burlington, who is an excellent campaign speaker. R. S. Childs of Springfield was also present. The music furnished by Mr. and. Mrs. L. H. Sawyer, Miss Bessie Bemis and Bertha Wheeler was first class.

A very enjoyable basket picnic was held an Abraham Chase's hill farm last Wednesday.

Herbert Sprague is quite sick at his father's, William Sprague's. Miss Eva Sprague is visiting in Monroe Bridge.

Mr. Russell of Holyoke spent Sunday with his family at H. A. Wheeler's.

The town caucuses to choose candidates for town representative were held at Jacksonville Wednesday night. The nominations were Bradley C. Newell for the Republicans and George Faulkner for the Democrats.

The Republican rally at Green Mountain hall Thursday evening was well attended. The main address on the great issues of the campaign was delivered by the Hon. Frank Plumley of Northfield, one of the best political speakers in the country. Mr. Plumbley was accompanied by Mr. Hooker of Brattleboro, a young orator of note, who gave some important facts on the silver question. Short speeches were given by Frank Carpenter of Boston, C. S. Chase of Whitingham, T. D. Goodell of Readsboro and others. The evening was enlivened with campaign songs by Myron Bickfork. At the close of the exercises the Republicans held a business meeting.

Mrs. Abraham Chase has returned home from Readsboro.

There was a social dance at Green Mountain hall Friday evening.

George Hubbard received quite a bad cut on his arm, while working in L. H. Sawyer's mill last Saturday. The wound was dressed by Dr. Scudder, and is doing well.

The "little nine" and the Jacksonville Brownies had another ball game on the local field Thursday afternoon. The home nine claimed the victory, by a score of 22 to 7.

O. R. Chase and Frank Carpenter took nine foreigners to Brattleboro Monday, to become American [illegible]

WILL BE EXPENSIVE.

The City Must Furnish the Hydrants. No Money to Spare.

There is a consideration in the granting of the use of Broad Brook water for fire purposes to Williamstown and it is of such an important nature that it makes favorable action on the part of the board of public works a thing to be doubted at least for this year. The town of Williamstown does not own its own water supply but rather has to pay rental for the water used for fire purposes to the Williamstown Water company. The town asks this city to put in five hydrants in the section of the town near the depot and then proposes to pay $22 per hydrant for use of the water for fire protection. The board of public works is willing to grant the desired privilege but is not in a position financially to furnish the hydrants which means an expendition of $1000 or more. The board is considering the matter and Williamstown is awaiting the result of the deliberation with anxiety. It is thought the decision will be that no hydrants will be furnished this year.

A BETTER ARRANGEMENT.

Postmaster Lyons Secures an Improvement in the Mail Service.

For some time past frequent complaints have been made to Postmaster Lyons about the system which took the registered letters to New York city from this city. Under the existing arrangement a registered letter for New York mailed at this postoffice in the afternoon would not be delivered at its destination until two days later and the delay had proven an inconvenience to business men and to all persons who had occasion to send registered letters to New York.

Postmaster Lyons has now made an arrangement whereby any registered letter mailed at the postoffice before 3.45 o'clock in the afternoon will arrive in New York and be distributed at the same hour with the regular mail. Such letters will be sent to Boston and thence to New York over the Boston, Springfield and New York route. His effort to secure the desired system will undoubtedly be appreciated by business men and he is deserving of thanks from the public.

EXCURSION TO READSBORO.

St. Jean Baptiste Society Will Attend the Fair.

At a meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste society held Wednesday evening final arrangements were made for the excursion which will be run to Readsboro, Vt., Friday evening. The train will leave at 7 o'clock and will return at midnight, leaving Readsboro at 11.15 o'clock.

About 150 members of the local society are planning to attend and the St. Jean cadets will accompany them. The purpose of the excursion is to aid the Readsboro society which is holding a bazaar and to pass an evening pleasantly. The fare for the round will be seventy-five cents.

NORMAL SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

The Appointment Made at Boston for Our New Normal School.

Herman H. Bates has been selected as principal of our new normal school by the state board of education. Mr. Bates has had experience both as a teacher and superintendent, having been for many years located at Cambridge as principal of the Wellington training school. He is a graduate of the Westfield normal school.

Delightful But Risky Contest.

A party of twelve enjoyed a pleasant time Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Winifred Barber on Pleasant street. The evening was spent with various amusements, among which was an original story telling contest. Prizes were awarded to those telling the best, which was decided by votes from all present. Miss Bertha Bouton was awarded the lady's prize, a handsome picture, and Will Arnold carried away the gentleman's prize. Refreshments were served, after which the guests were given a moonlight drive in one of Ford & Arnold's tally-hos. The occasion was very pleasant and enjoyable, the novel and varied features of the entertainment making the evening a peculiarly merry and delightful one.

District Court.

The cases disposed of this morning were:

Eugene Moshier, continued case of assault upon A. D. Bourden, fined $10; larceny of blanket and whip, discharged.

Eugene Gunshannon, drunkenness fined $3.

John Newell, drunkennes, fined $2.08.

The matter of the prize fight was again brought up and again conutinued.

A Republican Banner.

A large Republican banner furnished by T. W. Richmond will be flung across State street in front of the Richmond Artillery rooms Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock. The artillery company will fire a salute and there may be some informal speaking. All members of the artillery company are expected to be at the rooms at 7.30 o'clock sharp.

Unfortunate Accident.

Leonard Guery of 35 West Main street was struck in the right eye with a shovel Monday while digging in a ditch in North Eagle street. The eye was removed this morning by Dr. Wright, assisted by Dr. McGrath.

Democratic Caucuses.

The Democratic city committee met Wednesday evening and decided upon September 11 as the time for holding the Democratic caucuses at the different wards. The meetings will be called together at 7.45 o'clock.

SAVOY'S BIG DAY.

The Centennial Celebration Was a Big Success and All Had a Good Time.

A FINE DAY AND BIG CROWD.

People Gathered from All Quarters, Listened to Speeches, Renewed Old Acquaintances and Had a Good Dinner.

Wednesday was a day that will long be remembered and told of by the good people of Savoy. It was the centennial day of the old mountain town that received its first settler 120 years ago and twenty years later was incorporated as a town.

It was almost an ideal day for the celebration of the most noteworthy event that the town of Savoy has seen for many days or is likely to see for many days to come. The mountain air was delightfully cool, the sun not too hot, the skies wore their brightest Berkshire blue, and a grateful breeze prevented anything like uncomfortable heat

How many were present to help the people of Savoy celebrate their centennial it is difficult to say for the throng was scattered in several groves. Twenty-five hundred visitors were probably on the grounds, and not less than 500 or 600 teams were to be found in the fields and woods about Harris's grove where the centennial exercises were held.

People were present from most everywhere. All of Savoy was there. The neighboring hill towns of Berkshire sent hundreds to enjoy the event, and people were there from Pittsfield and Lanesboro and Great Barrington, and from Adams and North Adams and Williamstown, and some were there whom we recognized as coming from southern Vermont.

There were many there who by their dress and urban manners showed that they had come from city homes far away to what was once the old family settling place. Chicago, Boston, New Haven, New York and other remote places were all represented in the motley throng.

The city government of Pittsfield was represented by ten or twelve gentlemen who came up in a tally-ho load from the shire town. North Adams was represented by half a dozen of the city council and a dozen or more representative citizens. Adams had a large delegation of its representative citizens present.

In a word, it was a big crowd and one that must have gratified the people of Savoy, for it is a long way up the mountain roads from where the many visitors had to come and nothing less than a real interest and hearty good will could have brought them there.

The centennial exercises were held in Harris's grove, about three miles from Savoy hollow. The speakers' stand, a raised platform of boards was on the north side and a half dozen rods from the road in a grove of beautiful shade trees. Above it hung a large flag and it was decorated with flags and flowers. The stand faced the south-east. A few feet to the north of the speakers stand was the temporary dining hall, about 30 by 45 feet in size overspread with canvas. Mr Harris' house next to this was hospitably thrown open to all during the whole day.

Too much praise cannot be given the committee of arrangements and the good ladies of Savoy who managed the centennial. An immense amount of planning and hard work had to be done, and it was well done. The committee of arrangements was made up as follows: A. J. McCullock, chairman and treasurer; N. B. Baker, secretary; F. C. Bourne, historian; Elmer E. Maynard, supplies; W. W. Burnett, platforms; E. D. Codding, music; F. N. Haskins, lumber; Z. E. Kemp, table; C. C. Barnes, reception; C. H. Phelps, marshal. All these gentlemen acquitted themselves with great credit.

On the platform were seated the speakers of the day, invited guests from abroad, members of the press, representatives of the Pittsfield city government and officers of the day. One remarkable figure seated there on the left of the platfoam was Mrs. Allen Hathaway descended from one of the earliest settlers in the town, and now one of the oldest in the place. In direct charge of the platform were President of the Day McCulloch and Secretary Baker, who, it is needless to say, performed their duties in a dignified and able manner.

The literary exercises began at 10.30 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Harry McMillin, followed by a song by the Adams Glee club. The Harmonic club of Pittsfield, a local quartet and Lafayette band of Adams furnished very acceptable music during the day.

A warm-hearted and sincere address of welcome, that made all present feel that they were indeed welcome guests of the people of Savoy, was delivered by L. M. McCulloch.

At the beginning of the speaking it was apparent no speaker could be well heard for the wind blew directly against each speaker's voice carrying it away from his audience, and this disadvantage, with the rustling of the leaves in the trees, badly marred the pleasure of all.

The historical address was delivered by E. C. Bourne. It was an address that required a great deal of work and research to prepare and went minutely into the history of the town. The few who could hear and knew of Savoy listened with interest. But because so few could hear and because of the historical value of the address, it should be preserved in printed form for the people of Savoy. As the historian of the occasion, Mr. Bourne deserves high credit for his careful work.

H. J. Dunham of Pittsfield next delivered a patriotic address, dwelling especially on the moral and public characteristics of the people of whom Savoy was typical. He spoke feelingly of the death of his brother, R. W. Dunham, and read a letter of Senator H. L. Dawes extolling the dead brother's many virtues. The oration was an eloquent tribute to the worth and virtue of New England pioneers.

After the Hormonic club had sung "Old New England" and "Hear 'dem Bells," dinner was announced, and every one adjourned to the dining pavilion, where more than a thousand people were fed and fed bountifully. Four large tables were set at each of which about fifty people could be seated. An elaborate dinner of cold meats, breads and pastry and coffee made up the repast for which the ladies of Savoy deserve great credit. All were fed who wished to be, and then there was gathered up more than twelve basketfuls without any miracle being performed.

After the dinner hour during which many old acquaintances were renewed, the literary exercises were again taken up, A poem was read by Reverend A. Brainard. Hon. H. L. Dawes was absent but sent a feeling letter which was read.

Several more of those who were expected were unable to be present, and their places on the program were filled by others. Addresses were made by Dr. Charles Bowker of Bernardston, Rev. S. B. Whipple of Pittsfield, W. W. Burnett of Savoy, F. R. Shaw, register of probate of Berkshire county, J. P. Magenis of the Adams Freeman, H. H. Tower, commander of the Grand Army post of North Adams, and Rev. N. D. Sherman of Whitingham, Vt.

"Fair Savoy," was the subject of poems by J. B. Dean of Cheshire, read by N. B. Baker, by Rev. H. G. McCulloch of Muscotah, Kan., read by Z. E. Kemp, and by N. A. Sherman of Salt Lake City read by Miss F. E. Blanchard.

The celebration closed with a dance in the pavilion in the evening at which fifty couple or more were present.

Such was the red-letter day of Savoy's centennial. There was nothing to mar its pleasure, except the difficulty in hearing the speakers, and there was very much to make it a day dear to the memory of Savoy and its many friends gathered there.

SELF-DEFENCE.

Where Ignorance Is Taken Advantage of to Bring Ruin on Its Victims.

No power on earth can save an ignorant man if he once gets into the clutches of an evil intending person. His only possible defence is to become educated himself. This is often hard and sometimes impossible in the case of poor people. Ignorance seems to be forced upon them without leaving them any alternative. If an age of tyranny should come upon America, thousands of laboring men who are naturally smart, and even, perhaps, brilliant, would be compelled to succumb to the superior influence of the knowledge possessed by the tryants. Happily, however, there is a great change coming over the poor man's possibilities. He can now obtain as good as a college education without spending one cent of money for tuition and without devoting any time except what would otherwise be trifled away. The TRANSCRIPT has made one grand stroke in the direction of our superior civilization by making the new condition possible for the workingman. It has made a remarkable crusade against ignorance and vice by placing the very fountain of knowledge in the midst of every household. It has placed in the homes of hundreds of its friends and readers that great reference library, the Encyclopedia Britannica.

The Encyclopedia Britannica is the steel helmet which every modern thinker dons before entering the lists in the defense of truth.

Verbal explanation will cheerfully be given at No. 5 Bank street where the books can be seen every evening this week, Saturday evening making the close of the offer at wholesale price.

A GRAIN ELEVATOR.

W. M. Hodge Will Build One Soon. A Complete Plant.

William M. Hodge is to build another large grain elevator and this time North Adams will have the building. It will be similar in size and construction to the elevator which was destroyed by fire in Williamstown about a year ago.

The building will be erected on the site now occupied by the mill owned by Mr. Hodge in the rear of the Fitchburg railroad freight house. That building will be moved aside and will be adjoined to the elevator, making when finished a very complete plant. The work of moving the present building will be commenced in a few weeks and then the elevator will be built in short order. An increasing business caused Mr. Hodge to decide to build, and when the elevator is in running order no better facilities for doing business can be obtained.

NO ACTION TAKEN.

Vocal Society Music Director Will be Chosen Later.

A meeting of the directors of the vocal society was held Wednesday evening for considering the appointment of a music director to succeed John L. Howes, who resigned Monday.

The directors heard the secretary read several communications but nothing was decided upon. Another meeting will be held either Friday evening or Saturday afternoon and the important matter of seecting a leader for the society will be settled. The directors fully realize the importance of deliberation in making the selection and are considering the matter carefully.

A Novel Team.

A heavy wagon drawn by three mules abreast attracted no little attention on the streets this morning. The outfit is owned by W. M. Hodge and will be used in his feed and hay business. It is the first team of the kind ever used in this city.

North Adams Boys Win.

The "Ruralites," the local campers at Lake St. Catharine defeated the Lake View team, composed of young men at a hotel up the lake Wednesday by a score of 9 to 8.

Ashton and Warren formed the battery for the North Adams nine.

Business

Is the name of all the Cutting-made Overalls.

We buy none but the very best material, employ none but the best help and every pair is thoroughly inspected so we can safely guarantee them not to rip. This comes pretty close to the man who wears

Overalls

And other things being equal will buy the kind that don't rip.

Now about the other points, every pair has an extra stay in the inseam. Every pair has a rule pocket in addition to regular number of pockets and then the greatest point is

Cutting's

strongest point. The prices are right.

Heavy White Twill	.37 1-2c
Otis check	.40
Blue Denim	.50
Black and White Stripe	.50
Black Duck	.50
Heavy blue R. R.	.65
Stripe R. R.	.65
Fancy Stripe	.65
Fine Black	.75
Heavy Broduck	.75
Heavy Everett Blue	.75

Sizes from 30 to 54 and you are sure of a fit.

SEE OUR STATE ST. WINDOW.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.

Wholesale Retailers.

SAMUEL CULLY & CO

Mid-Season Sale OF .... High Grade SMYRNA RUGS.

100 Rugs at	$1.00	worth	$1.50
100 " "	1.50	"	2.00
75 " "	2.00	"	2.27
100 " "	2.50	"	3.50
75 " "	3.50	"	4.50

SAMUEL CULLY & CO

The Transcript.

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at five o'clock.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning.
BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM
TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
—*John A. Andrew.*

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Through being a member of the ASSOCIATED PRESS THE TRANSCRIPT has the exclusive facilities for this locality of the greatest American and foreign news gatherers.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received by THE TRANSCRIPT UP TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

Entered at the Post Office, North Adams, Mass., as second class mail matter.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."
From the Seal of North Adams.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 27 '96

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART
of New Jersey.

McKINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

He has indeed proved himself a worthy champion of the credit and honor of his country and a standard bearer of courage and strength, around whom will now rally with unwavering and unquestioning confidence from all directions the splendid army of men who realize as does he that this is one of the supreme hours in the life of the Republic.

There is no hesitancy in his step, no uncertain note in his voice as he steps into the honorable fields to which he has been so emphatically called, and stands clearly defined and superbly equipped before his expectant countrymen, ready to lead his own united army and the rallying patriotic allies against all comers.

McKinley's letter of acceptance shows the real breadth and admirable qualities of the man as they have always been known to those most intimate with him. It shows the scope of his mind and powers and the granduer of his broad patriotism in a way that will surprise many, who before thought kindly of him but spoke of him with a lack of hearty enthusiasm that was but a natural result of a lack of knowledge of the man.

To his opponents this able, frank and clear cut paper will prove to be at this juncture the most disconcerting and demoralizing document that could possibly have been written, even had it been written for that express purpose; while this bears upon its face the stamp of being the honest expression of an honest patriot rather than the studied utterance of a politic diplomat.

There have been those who may have felt that McKinley had not a proper realization of the magnitude of the financial question; that he was so impressed with the value of protection that he could have but little comprehension of the vital importance of the sound money issue. But in the light of this letter of acceptance every misjudgment of the kind must disappear.

Fully one half of the letter is devoted to the discussion of the money question and the features of the Republican platform bearing directly or indirectly upon it. His definition and discussion of free coinage is a most valuable, concise and comprehensive presentation of the subject. It furnishes of itself the best campaign material for sound money advocates that has yet been issued from any source.

It was to be expected that he would handle the questions of protection and reciprocity as few men living could handle them, and he has done so. The opening lines of the section devoted to protection indicate the relative importance he gives it in this campaign, when he says:

"Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now."

The importance he attributes to the money question can no longer be doubted. He says, in speaking of the free coinage of silver: "The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party association and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented."

The utterances of our next President on the issues of this eventful campaign, and especially on the principles of sound money and protection, will act like a healthful tonic upon the business and financial world and as an inspiration to all men determined at all hazards to preserve the integrity and honor of the Republic and to promote the welfare and prosperity of its people.

Williamstown, already conspicuous in the campaign from the fact that one of its honored citizens, the President of its far famed college, is likely to be on the electoral ticket gives evidence of being the banner town of Berkshire in leading the enthusiasm for McKinley and Hobart, as was shown at the splendid meeting held there last night. All praise to our fair sister! and to those who are establishing her honorable fame!

THE EDITOR'S SHEARS.

FOR TODAY.

TIME IS ETERNITY.

Never a word is said
But it trembles in the air,
And the truant voice has sped
To vibrate everywhere;
But it tones the after years,
The echo may ring in our ears.

Never are kind acts done
To wipe the weeping eyes,
But, like flashes of the sun,
They signal to the skies;
And up above the angels read
How we have helped the sorer need.

Never a day is given
But it tones the after years,
And it carries up to Heaven
Its sunshine or its tears;
While tomorrows stand and wait
Like silent mutes, by the outer gate.

There is no end to the sky,
And the stars are everywhere,
And time is eternity,
And the here is over there,
For the common deeds of the common day,
Are ringing bells in the far away.
—London Echo.

LAKE MICHIGAN'S CURRENTS.

How They Operate to Produce the Sand Bars Along the Shores.

Lake Michigan's eccentricities, its high tides and its low tides, its wind currents and its wave ripples, have been the source of a good deal of speculation among the scientists, and many have been puzzled to know its vagaries. The children are pleased to hunt for round, shining stones on the beach, without guessing why they are found there and not half a mile north or south, where the beach is simply packed wet sand. Yet the experience of practical men for 40 years along the shore has been that the pebbles are great travelers, at the sport of the waves and the wind.

Some facts on the sand bars and the pebbles are given by a gentleman who for 40 years has spent a good deal of time and thought watching the movement of bars and sand in currents of the lake. His observations have covered that portion of the shore from Milwaukee to Michigan City. "The currents of the lake," he said, "are caused by the winds. On the west shore of the lake we usually find traces of three sand bars. The first is, on the average, 150 to 1,000 feet from the shore. The bar is about 200 feet wide, and the depth of the water on it varies from 2½ to 8 feet. Just beyond is a second bar, from 2,000 feet to one mile from the shore, which is 200 feet wide, with a depth of water beginning at 6 feet on the land side and running to 12 feet on the outer edge. The third sand bar is outside of the second. It begins with a depth of 10 feet and gradually deepens off. These bars are deposited by currents running parallel with the shore during the time of storms, and the sand is constantly coming from the north and gradually working south. With a northeasterly blow it comes along the west bank of Lake Michigan, turns the lake at the southern end and is carried along on the east shore by the southwesterly gales. The same grains of sand are traveling around the race track, slow but sure. I will venture to say that there are pebbles on these beaches that have been around this lake a good many times.

"The inner bar has a sand depth of about 10 feet. If the contour of the shore is changed by running out a pier, the location of the bar is changed. The bar will form and go round that pier about the same distance away from it that it is from the shore and then gradually turn and come in until it reaches the same distance from the shore. The general line of the bar is southeast, parallel with the shore. It is formed by the current on both sides of it. The waves break there, and the sand is held in solution by the strong currents on either side. Naturally the water rushes the fastest through the two deepest channels on each side of the bar, producing breakers which break into spray. In calm weather there is no current to the water. It has no perceptible movement except at times when there might be a heavy gale down the lake somewhere and no wind here. In that case there would still be smooth water here, but you would have a current or rather a movement of the water rising and falling like the tide. This sometimes results in a tidal wave six or eight feet high.

"In calm weather the sand bar is perfectly quiet, but during a storm it is constantly moving in a state of solution for two or three feet. The water dashing and the currents striking the shore cause erosion. The sand of the lake is being made all the time and is exhaustless, in my estimation. Where there is a rocky bottom the rocks clash together. As the bowlders break off the slashing and clashing of the waves rub them together. Every time the bowlder or rock strikes particles of the corners are knocked off, and these the current gathers and carries along just like the snow driving along a fence."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

$35,000 Won by an Oyster.

The oyster is becoming demoralized. It was enough to be expensive, but now it has lent itself to gambling and bad habits and becomes the cause of folly in others. The oyster game began in Ostend, where a party of gamblers, having sat down to dine, some fresh oysters were brought in. Immediately one wagered that his oyster would gape first. The idea was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. A set of impromptu rules was drawn up, each one of the dozen guests selected his oyster, and the contest began. The first oyster to yawn was to get the whole of the stakes.

Half an hour passed and not one of the oysters showed the slightest disposition to open, and, the diners were so engrossed with their bivalves that they had entirely forgotten their appetites. An hour slipped by and still the oysters gave no sign of opening. The stakes were doubled just to heighten the excitement. Word of the contest had reached the casino, and when the second hour of the contest was begun the dining room was surrounded by a great crowd of lookers on, who caught the gamblers' enthusiasm. They picked out their favorite oysters, and in some cases backed them to the extent of $4,000. Another half hour and the oysters remained as undemonstrative as ever. At last, just as the third hour was completed, one of the oysters gaped freely several times, and then fell wide open on its owner's plate. The poor fellow had developed a terrible thirst and could not stand the close atmosphere of its own shell any longer. When the lucky owner of this oyster came to count his winnings, he found that they amounted to $35,000.—Spare Moments.

A Regular Clincher.

"Now, gentlemen and ladies," said the street fakir, exhibiting a bottle of his famous hair restorer, "this preparation used externally will insure a full suit of hair to the smoothest pate in the crowd. But remember this one necessary precaution—when the hair is once grown then take a couple of doses internally.

"What's that for?" asked the prospective purchaser.

"To clinch the roots," replied the fakir, as he handed down the bottle and pocketed 50 cents.—Washington Times.

Important.

Youngster (just gone to bed to mother just begun on the dishes in the kitchen)—I got something to tell you. Hurry up before I forget it!—New York Sun.

POLITICAL FACTS.

Deeds are facts and are forever and ever. * * * In silver countries, labor is cheap and kept cheap by the silver dollar. For my part I do not want that kind of prosperity. I want a prosperity, which, by good wages to all, is shared by all. We want a broader life broadening every day for all our people.—THOMAS B. REED.

OPPOSED TO SUGAR.

BRYAN WON'T ASSIST AMERICAN SUGAR PRODUCERS.

Objects to Either a Bounty or a Protective Tariff—Prefers an Income Tax For Raising Revenue—Wants Dependence Upon Foreigners For Our Supply.

In the house of representatives on Saturday, Jan. 13, 1894, Hon. William J. Bryan of Nebraska made the following attack against our sugar producing industry:

"There is no reason for a bounty on sugar which will not apply to any other agricultural product. If the bounty paid went to the farmer directly instead of the manufacturer, he has as much right to ask for a bounty on wheat, oats, or cattle, as upon sugar, beets, or cane; but so much of the bounty as goes to Nebraska finds its way, not to the farmers, but to two factories. If the people of Nebraska pay their share of federal taxation, the government collects for the bounty from all the people of Nebraska about $150,000 and pays over to two corporations $76,000. It is thus seen that the state of Nebraska pays out twice as much as it receives and that while everybody pays only the two factories receive.

"I have yet to learn the duty of a representative if I am under any obligation to plead for two sugar factories because they receive large sums and disregard the rights of more than a million people because they pay in small amounts. If I demand bounties for beet sugar in my state, I cannot oppose bounties and subsidies for industries in other states, and thus, to secure a special advantage for two factories in Nebraska I must subject the people of that state to a burdensome tax upon everything.

"I dissent, too, from the position taken by some, that we are compelled by a moral obligation to allow the bounty to remain for the period named in the present law. Such a position is wholly untenable. If the Fifty-first congress could pledge the revenues for the government for 15 years, it could just as well pledge them for 50 or 100 years, and surely no one will say that one congress can thus give a perpetual bounty and impose obligations on subsequent legislatures. The present law provided when the bounty should terminate, but it could not guarantee its continuance until that time. If congress cannot properly give a bounty directly to the sugar industry, neither can it properly impose a tax upon sugar for the avowed purpose of protecting the sugar industry.

"IT IS AS EASY TO JUSTIFY A BOUNTY AS A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO JUSTIFY EITHER.

"When I was called upon to choose between a tax upon sugar which would raise the price of it to every consumer and a bounty reduced gradually, I chose the latter. I preferred to let the bounty fall by degrees and raise the needed revenue in a way that, instead of taxing the poor man as much as the rich man on the same number of pounds of sugar, would make wealth bear its share of the expenses of government. In other words, I would rather give free sugar to the people and make up the deficit by an income tax."

Railroad Wreckage.

The effect of the Democratic administration and its hard times tariff legislation is shown in the increase of foreclosures of railroads. These have been unexpectedly large since 1893, but the record for the first half of 1896 exceeds that of 1895. This year there were 25 lines foreclosed in six months, representing 3,402 miles of road and $349,049,000 of bonds and stocks. During the first half of 1895 there were 20 roads foreclosed, representing 2,936 miles of road and $100,941,000 of bonds and stocks. This latest Democratic addition to adversity should leave no doubt in the minds of any railroad man that a policy of American protection means prosperity for railroads. Even President Roberts of the Pennsylvania road, which has suspended many contemplated improvements owing to hard times, ought by this time to acknowledge the root of the evil that is affecting his company.

BRYAN & SEWALL, BUNKO STEERERS.

Must Have American Ships.

Reciprocity treaties undoubtedly lead to close relations with those countries with which we enter into commercial advantages, but after all we have been for years embarrassed by not being in possession of a merchant marine service, and until the latter is encouraged by our people upon the basis of a gratuity of some sort—term it subsidy if you like—we will never be able to accomplish the objects involved in reciprocity. The American ship carrying goods from New York or from any port in the United States to any foreign country can be regarded almost as I would regard a salesman who is traveling throughout the country or world in our interest. Jointly with a marine service we also must establish mutual banking facilities. They are collateral necessities.—George J. Seabury.

Will Keep Our Gold.

Mr. McKinley's protective policy will of course check the efflux of gold, as no doubt it will cause a falling off in the imports of British and European goods, and there will consequently be less gold required to pay for them.—London Financial Post.

Japanese Industry.

One thing characterizes the Japanese, be he student, merchant, shopkeeper, artisan, or worker, and that is intensity of application. Work, occupation, toil are not regarded as hardships, but as the natural condition of life.

STORY OF THE FLAG.

Senator Thurston Arouses Some Strong American Sentiment.

In an inland manufacturing city on election night, in November, 1894, after the wires had confirmed the news of a sweeping Republican victory, two workingmen started to climb to the top of a great smokeless chimney. That chimney had been built by the invitation and upon the promise of Republican protective legislation. In the factory over which it towered was employment for twice a thousand men. It had stood a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night for a busy, industrious, happy people. Now bleak, blackened, voiceless and dismantled, like a grim specter of evil, it frowned down upon the hapless city, where poverty, idleness, stagnation and want attested the complete disaster of the free trade experiment.

Up and up they climbed, watched by the breathless multitude below. Up and up and up, until at last they stood upon its summit, and there, in the glare of the electric lights, cheered by the gathered thousands, they unfurled and nailed an American flag. Down in the streets strong men wept—the happy tears of hope—and mothers, lifting up their babies, invoked the blessing of the flag, and then impassioned lips burst forth in song, the halleluiah of exultant hearts, the mighty pæan of a people's joy. That song—the enthusiastic millions sing it yet—was:

Hurrah! Hurrah! We sing the jubilee!
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes us free,
So we sing the chorus from the mountains to the sea—
Hurrah for McKinley and protection!

Over the city that free flag waved, caressed by the passing breezes, kissed by the silent stars. And there the first glad sunshine of the morning fell upon it, luminous and lustrous, with the tidings of Republican success.

On behalf of those stalwart workmen and all the vast array of American toilers, that their employment may be certain, the wages best, their dollars the best of the civilized world; on behalf of that dismantled chimney and the deserted factory at its base, that the furnaces may once more flame, the mighty wheels revolve, the whistles scream, the anvils ring, the spindles hum; on behalf of the thousand cottages roundabout and all the humble homes of this broad land, that comfort and content may again abide, the firesides glow, the women sing, the children laugh—yes, and on behalf of the American flag and all it stands for and represents for the honor of every stripe, for the glory of every star, that its power may fill the earth and its splendor span the sky, I ask the nomination of that loyal American, that Christian gentleman, soldier, statesman, patriot, William McKinley.—Hon. John M. Thurston, United States Senator.

MAKING SERGE CLOTH.

British Idea of Supplying Americans With "Woolen Goods."

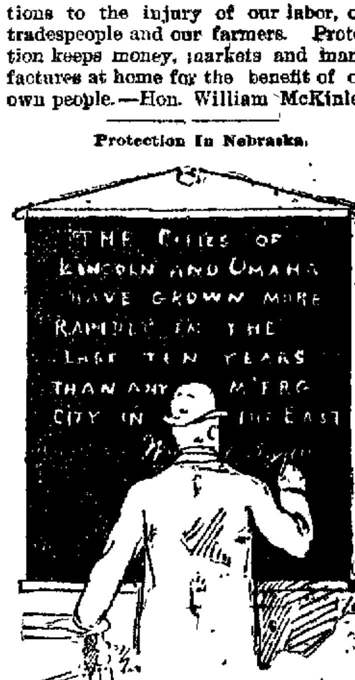
I have given you a lay out for a cotton warp and shoddy union, thousands of which have been sent by Bradford shippers to your side, and I now here give you another leaf from a well known manufacturer of these shoddy cloths. These are the particulars for a more popular cloth still—serges—which have sold in immense numbers both here and in the States.

Take 79 stones (1,106 pounds) serge mungo at 2½ pence per pound. Mix with it nothing else, either cotton or wool. Do not oil it, but scribble it straight away from the rag grinder. When scribbled, spin into 5 skeins weft yarn. This 79 stones will produce 163 whartrons, or 978 pounds yarn. Spinning, scribbling and weaving costs here 1s. 4d. per whartron, equal to 6 pounds. For weaving a 90 yard finished piece the weaver is paid 7s. 3d., or $1.74. Of course a cotton warp yarn is used, generally made from American cotton, and a serge piece is produced 54 inches wide, 22 ounces in weight, and sold at 14½ pence per yard. The profit remaining to the manufacturer is 2s. 6d. per piece, which is considered a good profit. This is not the cheapest serge made here. A 54 inch serge, weighing 22 ounces, can be bought in Leeds for 24 cents, but the above is a popular one. Truly we have here a superfluity of sham and shoddy.
YANKEE.

What Free Trade Does.

Free foreign trade admits the foreigner to equal privileges with our own citizens. It invites the product of foreign cheap labor to this market in competition with the domestic product, presenting higher and better paid labor. It results in giving our money, our manufacturers and our market to other nations to the injury of our labor, our tradespeople and our farmers. Protection keeps money, markets and manufactures at home for the benefit of our own people.—Hon. William McKinley.

Protection In Nebraska.



From Bryan's tariff speech in the Fifty-third congress.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

Fitchburg Railroad.

Corrected July1, 1896.

Trains Leave North Adams going East—a1.37, l5.18, 7.23, 9.53, 11.44 a. m.; 2.32, l4.10, c2.00 p. m.

Going West—6.35, 7.45, 10.08 a. m.; 12.20, 1.24, 5.00, l5.05 11.46, c2.39, c7.40 p. m.

Trains Arrive From East—10.08 a. m.; 12.10, 1.24, 5.00, l5.05, 11.46, c2.39 p. m.

From West—a1.37, l5.18, 7.23, 9.53, c10.55, 11.44 a. m.; 2.22, l4.10, 5.55, 7.00 p. m., c2.00 p.m.

a Runs Daily, except Monday.
l Runs Daily, Sundays included.
c Sundays only.

Boston & Albany Railroad.

Trains leave North Adams going south.—6.20, 8.00, 9.35 a. m., 12.15, 3.00, 6.05, 7.00.

Sundays only—9.25, a. m., 1.55, 6.00 p. m.

Trains arrive from south—8.24. 10.02 a. m., 12.05 2.35, 5.50, 8.45, 10.20 p. m.

Sundays only—11.30 a. m., 3.50, 7.50. p. m.

Hoosac Valley Street Railway.

ADAMS LINE.

Leave North Adams—6.15, *6.35, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.00, 10.45, 11.30 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, *10.45.

Leave Adams—5.30 5.50, *6.30, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.00, 10.45, 11.30 a. m., 12.15, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, *10.30, *11.00.

WILLIAMSTOWN LINE.

Leave North Adams—5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.00, 10.45, 11.30 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15.

Leave Williamstown—6.15, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.00, 10.45, 11.30 a. m., 12.15, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.31, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00.

*To Zylonite only.

On Saturdays and Sundays commencing at 1.20 p. m., cars run on both lines every 20 minutes. 5 45 p. m., workmen, Zylonite to Adams and Zylonite to North Adams.

Cars reach Blackinton twenty minutes after leaving either end of the line.

Stages.

Run Daily, except Sundays.

NORTH ADAMS AND WILLIAMSTOWN.

THOMAS McMAHON, Proprietor.

Leave Richmond House, North Adams, 8.30 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 6 p. m., and, Saturdays, 9.10 p. m.
Leave McMahon's Stable, Williamstown, 5.15 a. m., 11 a. m.; 1 45 p. m., and, Saturdays, 5 p. m.

NORTH ADAMS AND READSBORO.

J. E. FAULKNER, Proprietor.

Leave Post Office, North Adams, 1.30 p. m.
Leave Post Office, Readsboro, 8 a. m.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Arnum and Formhals lost a valuable truck horse Wednesday night.

—The solicitors for Clapp's band fair are reporting good results.

—Francis, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dillon of Braytonville, died Wednesday. The funeral was held this afternoon.

—The adjourned lawn festival of the Church of the Ascension of Cheshire will be held Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

—The Rev. A. B. Church will return from his summer vacation Saturday and there will be regular services in the Universalist church Sunday morning.

—The managers of Cole's grove have issued invitations for a dance to be held at the grove this evening. Music will be furnished by the Hungarian band, which has become very popular for the excellence of its playing. Electric cars will leave Main street at 7 o'clock and every twenty minutes afterwards.

—Miss Mabel Blossom of Church place gave a whist party to a number of her friends Tuesday evening. The first gentleman's prize was awarded to Kirk Pierce, the first lady's prize to Miss Jennie Graham. The consolation prizes were carried away by Frank Dillaby and Miss Fannie Pierce. Refreshments were served and a very enjoyable time was had by the whole party.

—List of letters advertised at the North Adams, Mass., postoffice August 25, 1896; Cora E. Barnhart, Maggie Bailey, Miss Emma Brewer, Mrs. Carrie Bouden, Miss Adelia Brook, (?) Miss Lizzie Carroll, Miss Abbie Clary, Mellie Fouise, Mrs. Henry Fletcher, Miss May Louise Harris, Mrs. W. E. Hoyt, Miss L. S. Lord, Mrs. Emma Stevens, Miss Lucy M. Vickers, A. S. Albert, Warren L. Aldrich, George S. Black, Irving Clark, William Cody, John Cullen, Dan Frankie, A. O. Gates, Fred Haines, J. A. James (or Jones,) Alex Lind, Newell Minor, Charles Rader, (?) C. H. Richler, E. Sweet, C. W. Wiggin, Francesco Fauzo, Demico Corea fu Nicola. Fourth class, Mrs. H. L. Brown.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. J. W. Darling of South street and daughter Mrs. Edward Ripley of Hilburn, N. Y. spent the day with friends at Pownal, Vt.

Miss Clara Raymond of Troy, N. Y., is the guest for a few days of Mrs. Charles W. Davis of East Main street.

Mrs. A. Greenwood of Gardner is the guest of Mrs. H. H. Ranhousen of Porter street.

Mrs. David Wait of Quincy street, spent today in Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. James Fisher of Pittsfield is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

David Roberts will have charge of the musical program of the graduating exercises at the hospital on September 9.

James Mack has returned from a few days outing at Lake St. Catherine.

Mrs. Irving Thrall and daughter Bessie of East Main street are visiting at South Valley, N. Y.

Mrs. F. E. Burnham and daughter, Lula of Boston, are visiting this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nichols of East Main street.

Mrs. J. H. Blood of 11 Summer street gave a reception Tuesday in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Parsons of Waterloo, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark B. Wright of Middlefield have been taking a carriage drive through northern Berkshire. Their trip included a visit to friends in this city and a drive over Florida mountain, while here being guests of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Rice.

Dr. J. J. F. McLaughlin has returned from a few day's visit at his home at Clinton.

Frank N. Ray and son Harris attended the Savoy celebration Wednesday.

Fred Tart of Rouse's Point, who has been the guest of Wilfred Cardeny of Center street, left Wednesday for Boston.

Miss Ida Boynton of North street is the guest of Miss Della MacDonald at Cheshire for a few days.

Miss Flora Provan of Providence, R. I., is the guest of Mrs. I. B. Shepard of Davenport block.

Elmer E. Dutton manager of Weber Bros. store, is in Boston on business.

Fred Lanoue has resumed his duties in Kearn's pharmacy after a few day's bicycle trip.

Albert and Frank Donnelly of Rutland, Vt., are visiting friends in this city for a few days.

Miss Nora Keefe of Center street, has returned from visiting relatives at Dalton and Pittsfield.

Miss Minnie Laderbush and Miss Emma Crocker of Hall street, left Wednesday for a week's stay at Pownal, Vt.

TOWN TALK.

Houses Built.

By Lindley Bros., Contractors and Builders, Lumber Dealers and Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Finished Lumber, Williamstown, Mass. Correspondence solicited for jobs in North Adams and vicinity.

The Latest.

The prices quoted makes the advertisement of J. O'Brien & Co., which is printed in another column of this issue, of unusual interest to all who wish to appear well dressed and wear stylishly cut, perfect fitting, custom made suits, overcoats or trousers of thorough workmanship. Read their advertisement and inspect their stock of foreign and domestic fabrics.

Pure extract of Malt only 19 cents a *bottle at Kearn's Pharmacy.*

50-cent Hair Brushes reduced to 25 cents at Kearn's Pharmacy, 39 Eagle St.

Did you ever buy a bottle of Tooth Powder and a fine tooth brush for 25 cents? No, but you can now at Kearn's Pharmacy, the low price drug store.

Now is the time to take a bath while you can buy a bath sponge for 10 cents and one-half lb. Glycerine Soap 10 cents at Kearn's Pharmacy, 39 Eagle St.

Any person wishing information in regard to the Bliss Business college will be cheerfully given same at the college office any afternoon from 3 to 5 or evening from 7 to 9.

Mrs. Tucker has the new walking hat and the new bicycle caps for Fall wear on sale at her millinery store, 83 Main St.

WANTED.

Dressmaking by an experienced Dressmaker Cutting and fitting. 27 South St. cor Spring

A few boarders can be accomodated at Musterfield Farm, Clarksburg for the next ten weeks. Address, L. A. Oakes, Musterfield Farm, North Adams.

Boarders for a private Boarding house, first-class table board by the day or week at 115 Main Street. One room to rent to a desirable lady. Miss M. Perrault.

HELP WANTED.

To do housework in a private family. Address A. Martin, 91 Eagle st.

Shoemakers at Lynn factory wanted on Ladies' Fine Shoes; First-class operators on the following parts; Steady work and first-class wages to good men. Stock-fitting room all parts, McKay Stitchers, Beaters-out, Randers, National Fair-stitch operator, Busell heel shavers and heel scourers. Busell edge trimmers Union edge-setters, Bottom-finishers, all parts, Tapley heel-burnishers, Beaders. Smart boys to work around the shop learning the shoe business. Board and lodging furnished on the premises. FREE SHOP. THOMAS G. PLANT CO., Lynn. Mass.—AT IPSWICH Factory: on Ladies' Fine shoes; First-class operators on Lining-making, Closing-on, Turners, Foxing-stitchers, Vampers, Outside-cutters, Lining, Trimming and Patent-calf cutters, Goodyear welt Lasters. FREE SHOP, THOMAS G. PLANT & CO., Ipswich, Mass.

Wanted a young man on a farm, Good steady hand for a permanent place. F. J. Haskins

A first-class pastry cook. Inquire of F. C. Hosford at the Quick Lunch.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Work by the day. House cleaning. Washing, etc. Inquire 42 Willow Dell.

A middle aged woman wants a position as house keeper. Call at 37 West Main Street or write to A. B. C.

TO RENT.

Tenement in Arnold Place. Apply 12 Church street.

Nantucket in September. One of the pleasantest months in which to visit Nantucket is September and as I shall not occupy my cottage during that month I will lease it to responsible parties at a reasonable rate. It has four sleeping rooms, a parlor, a kitchen and dining room, all nicely furnished and supplied with utensils for housekeeping. Address me here at Nantucket for the next few days and afterward at North Adams. E. E. BYAM.

Tenement with modern conveniences. Inquire Dr F. R. Rice.

A desirable cottage of five rooms, with bath, on Cady street.—M. R. Dowlin. Inquire at office of Ralph M. Dowlin, 12 Pleasant street

Furnished room. 8 Sperry Ave.

Furnished room. Inquire 70 Holden street

Dwelling house with all modern conveniences, corner North and William streets. Inquire of Dr. Wallace Brown or Dr. W. E. Brown at the Sanitarium.

Furnished room. Inquire at 3 Ashland st.

A few privileges at Cole's Grove Williamstown. Inquire of W. F. Orr North Adams.

FOR SALE.

A $100 Shot Gun, double barrel, 12 bore, finely engraved, price $30. Gun may be seen at 8 Wall street.

Bargain in a Second-hand Upright Piano, Second-hand Square, and Second-hand Parlor Grand. Cluett & Sons, Boland Block. C. A Darling, Mgr

A modern residence with stables and large grounds. A bargain for someone. This will not be on the market long. Apply to H. A. Gallup

A Lovell diamond bicycle cheap. New last year A. S. Alford, 90 Main street.

LOST.

A gold pin—two hearts, between Ashland St. and Transcript office. Finder please leave at Transcript office.

FOR SALE.

Farm of about 100 acres, three miles from town, with all Stock, Tools, Crops, &c., at a very low figure.

$2,700

Buys a 7 room Cottage, modern improvements.

—o o—

$1,800

Buys a 6 room Cottage, nearly new.

—o o—

ALFORD Main 90 Street.

BRASS AND IRON BEDS.

NEW LOT JUST RECEIVED.

Best Variety at Low Prices.

—ooooo—

Burdett & Rawlinson.
113 Main St., North Adams.

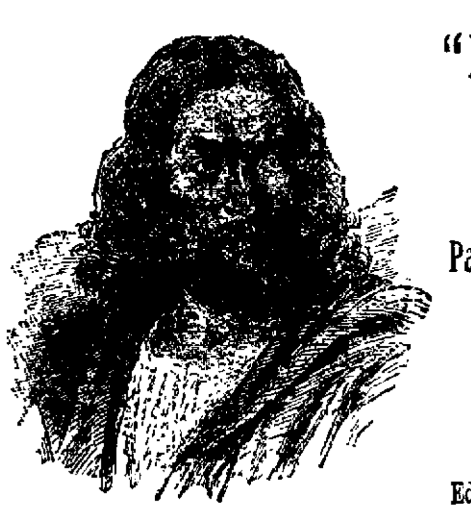
...MASON'S FRUIT JARS...

PINTS 58 Cents a Dozen. • • •
• • • QUARTS 68 Cents a Dozen.

—AT—

THE C. O. D. STORE,
BEER & DOWLIN BLOCK. • • • 85 EAGLE STREET.

Edison's Invention Exhibition



"X" RAY MARVELS

A 600 page book, 2 inches of wood, the human hand easily seen through, These are the GENUINE "X" RAYS and the World's Greatest Discovery.

Passion Play Tableaux

As performed every 10 years at Ober Ammergau. The most surpassingly beautiful and realistic piece of work ever shown. Words fail to convey any idea of the richness and fidelity to life of there Tableaux.

Edison's Improved Phonograph.

With latest Songs, Monologues, Etc.

LAST WEEK Open All Day LAST WEEK

OUR VARIETY

Of assortment makes it a pleasure to purchase

Wedding Gifts

Whether it be along the line of ART, CUT GLASS, POTTERY, SILVERWARE, LAMPS, CLOCKS, or articles of personal adornment at

DICKINSON, JEWELER AND ART DEALER, NORTH ADAMS.

TEAS

We have a fine line of teas and can suit you.

Give us a trial and be convinced.

WHITE & SMITH
11 Bank Street.

The sailor sings his larboard watch
The German loves the watch on the Rhine.
There's "Watchman tell us of the night"
But none can beat this Watch of mine

1857 1896

FINE JEWELRY,
FINE REPAIRING.

L. W. WHITE,
89 MAIN STREET.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

THAT FUNNY FARCE COMEDY

The PRODIGAL FATHER

3rd ANNUAL REVIEW

ALL NEW FEATURES......

PRICES, 35, 50 and 75 Cents.
Seats on Sale at Bartlett's Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 9 a. m.

ONE NIGHT,

Monday, Aug. 31

The Big Scenic Production

"CLEOPATRA."

—WITH—

EDMUND COLLIER

Famous Storm Scene,
Cleopatra's Royal Barge,
Oriental Dance.

First Big Production of the Season
First Time in North Adams.

PRICES, - 50c. 75c and $1.00
Seats on Sale at Bartlett's, Friday, August 28, at 9 a. m.

P. J. BOLAND

THE BEST SELECTIONS

Are easiest sold. Where to find them and what to buy is the perplexing problem that confronts the purchaser. With years of experience we make just the selections required by thoughtful purchasers.

OUR AIM
is to furnish the best of everything.

OUR STANDARD
is quality at moderate price.

P. J. BOLAND

IMPORTING TAILOR
MAIN and BANK STREETS,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

NOTICE.

The Board of Public Works will hold their regular meetings in their room at City Hall on Monday and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock.
W. G. CADY, Chairman,
JAS. E. HUNTER,
GEO. W. CHACE.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trust my wife Sophie Buel, on my account, except upon my written order, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date, without said orders.
SERAPHIN BUEL.
North Adams, Mass., August 24, 1896.

Wedding Gifts
Bridesmaids'
—AND—
Ushers' Gifts.

Many New Ideas for you.

Sterling Silver Ware.
Silver Novelties.
Cut Glass Ware.
Watches, Jewelry,
and Diamonds.

The largest Stock of the finest quality of goods at the Lowest Prices in the City. The Old and Reliable Wilson Block Jeweler.

L. M. BARNES,

Agent for the HUMBER and BARNES' Bicyles.

Your Stable....

Will be Much Sweeter and your Horses and Cattle will be Much CLEANER by the use of......

Baled Shavings...

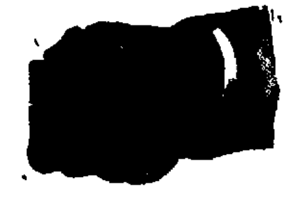
Oh, by the way, I neglected to state they only cost ONE-HALF as much as Straw. Drop in at

ARNOLD'S

31 State Street,

and see about it.

F. G. FOUNTAIN,



THE NEW $5 POCKET KODAK.
THE NEW $5 BULL'S EYE

Are the favorites and leaders in the race. Popular and pleasant Amateur Photography. No one can afford to do without Good Pictures when they can be obtained with so little trouble and expense.

F. G. FOUNTAIN.

SOCIETY STATIONERY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS.
Bank Street, North Adams, Mass.

SIMMONS & CARPENTER.
Furnishing Undertakers.
No. 3½ Eagle St., North Adams, Mass.

JOHN E. MAGENIS.
Attorney & Counselor.
At Law. Office Kimbell Block, Main street, North Adams.

C. T. PHELPS.
Attorney and Counselor
At Law, Office, Adams Bank Block, Main street, North Adams.

DR. ANNE M. BLOSSOM,
Physician and Surgeon.
Church Place. Office hours: 8 to 9 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.

B. W. NILES,
Attorney and Counselor
At Law. Office: Hoosac Savings Bank Block, Main Street, North Adams.

EDWIN T. BARLOW, B. S.,
Architect.
Office in Hoosac Savings bank building. Room 16 Hours 9 to 12 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. Evenings by appointment.

I. M. BLANCHARD,
Garment Dyer and Cleaner.
All kinds of Clothing dyed, cleaned or repaired. Suits sponged and pressed at short notice. 28 Eagle street.

DR. GEORGE E. HARDER, V. S.
Vetrinary Surgeon and Dentist.
Office Ford & Arnold's Stable. Telephone 21-3 Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m

W. G. PARKER,
Practical Machinist.
Light Machine and General Repairing. Model and experimental work. Bicycle repairing. Rear Hoosac Bank Block, Main Street.

J. H. FLAGG.
Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable
Main street, opposite the Wilson House, North Adams. Nice coaches for weddings, parties and funerals. First-class single horses and carriages at short notice on reasonable terms. Also village coach to and from all trains. Telephone connection.

E. E. VADNAIS, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors.
71 Main street. Office hours 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p., 7 to 8.30 p. m. Gold filling a specialty.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
New Bank block, Main street. Attending Eye and Ear Surgeon at hospital. Formerly clinical assistant at Central London Eye Hospital, also Assistant Surgeon at New York Throat and Nose Hospital. Glasses properly fitted.

J. T. POTTER,
Attorney and Counselor
AT LAW. Office, Adams Bank Block, Main Street, North Adams.

EDMUND VADNAIS.
Carriage and Wagon Builder.
Manufacturer of light carriages, sleighs, road, business and heavy wagons made to order at short notice. All work warranted as represented. Repairing in all its branches at reasonable terms. Dealer in all kinds of factory wagons and carriages, harnesses, robes and blankets. Center St, rear of Blackinton block.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

Happenings of Interest in Our Neighbor Towns.

AT ADAMS TODAY.

The Polish Way of Doing It.

The other evening Chief of Police Curran was called to the telephone by Chief Kendall of North Adams and asked what he knew concerning a Polish woman who had telegraphed from Adams that some money had been stolen from her. The local chief knew nothing about it and upon investigation he learned that the woman was from North Adams; that she had come to Adams and a friend wired to the police in various places to apprehend the man whom they suspected of being the thief, among other places North Adams where the robbery had been committed. They had not told the police in either place.

The Youngs Sent to Jail.

George and Alice Young, whose house at Sebastopol was raided Tuesday night, and whose cases for keeping a disorderly house were continued until today, came up before Judge Bixby this morning. They retracted their former plea of not guilty and confessed their guilt. Mrs. Young was sentenced to three months in Pittsfield jail and her husband will have two months imprisonment.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dwyer have returned home after a week's vacation in New York state.

Notre Dame fair was opened Tuesday evening and a large crowd attended.

Wallace and Miss May Cheesbro of Hampden are visiting local friends.

Miss Mary Raidy and Miss Mary Kevlin ascended Greylock Sunday with a Savoy party.

The Misses Nellie McNulty and Margaret Broderick have returned from a visit in Hudson, N. Y.

The commissioned officers of Company M will attend the second regimental officers meeting today.

There will be a meeting of the promoters of the League of the Sacred Heart at St. Charles church this evening.

Niel Riley is visiting his brother, John Riley.

These militia men from this town are on the rifle team of the second regiment: Major, R. A. Whipple; captain, H. O. Hicks; lieut., George E. Simmons; corporal, James C. Cadigon; privates, F. W. Roberts and George E. Whipple.

CHESHIRE.

There will be a lawn fete on the afternoon of next Tuesday and a dance in the evening at Greylock Villa under the auspices of the Universalist society.

Mr. Wheeler and wife of Albany are stopping at Rev. C. E. Bissell's.

A lawn fete of the Catholic society will be held Thursday and Friday evenings on the church lawn, in continuance of the one held a short time since when the bad weather prevented a success.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

FOR McKINLEY AND GOLD.

One Hundred Republicans and Gold Democrats Form a Club.

There were 150 citizens in the opera house Wednesday evening in answer to the call of Secretary C. H. King of the Republican town committee, to organize a McKinley and Hobart campaign club. One hundred of them became members.

N. H. Sabin was chosen chairman of the meeting and D. E. Hall, secretary. The following officers and committees were elected: President, N. H. Sabin; Vice-presidents, Edward Davis, S. A. Hickox, A. E. Hall; Secretary, Damon E. Hall; treasurer, A. E. Evans; Executive committee, Willard E. Hoyt, chairman; Samuel Starkweather, S. A. Hickox, George Waterman, Edward Davis.

The membership comprises chiefly, Republicans but a few gold Democrats were present Wednesday evening and placed their names upon the rolls. The secretary has left membership blanks at these places and all voters who care to join are requested to fill one out and send it to headquarters: Chamber's drug store, R. H. Lansing's, Waterman & Moore's, A. E. Hall's, Sanford's store, South Williamstown; and Edward Davis' Blackinton. This morning the following telegram was sent:

AUGUST 26, 1896.

MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Canton, Ohio.

Williamstown Republican campaign club organized last night with one hundred members. Will have three hundred within a month. Williamstown will give McKinley and Hobart a large majority.

Signed { N. HENRY SABIN, President,
DAMON E. HALL, secretary.

There will be a flag raising and general rally at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, September 5. The executive committee will arrange for good speaking and sing upon this occasion.

G. S. Azhderian has returned from New York.

P. L. James, '97, is in town on business connected with the Williams Weekly.

There was a pleasant whist party at the home of Dr. Hull, Tuesday evening.

GREYLOCK.

All those who have signed the roll of the McKinley and Hobart marching batallion and all of those over eighteen years of age who wish to become members are requested to meet at the old school house to drill at 7.30 tonight.

A number have said that they did not know that the reading room over the store was public. A special invitation is extended to all men over eighteen to use this room whenever it is open.

BRAYTONVILLE.

Frances, the 11-months-old son Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dillon, died Wednesday afternoon after a short illness of brain fever. The funeral was held from their home here this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Seventy-five campaign suits for ward one were received this week. The suit consists of a white cap and pants with red band and red cape.

READSBORO ITEMS.

—Carl Pierce has the measles.

—Mrs. Sarah Sheldon is working for O. E. Lord.

—D. J. Barber's new barn is nearly completed.

—Mrs. Henry Drury of Athol is visiting at E. J. Bullock's.

—Leonard Brown of Jacksonville was in town Tuesday.

—William Yates of Pittsfield is visiting at W. E. Bowen's.

—E. J. Reed of Wilmington is at work on H. A. Lesure's new ell part.

—Miss Hattie Douglass is assisting Mrs. Ada Houghton in her work.

—Mrs. Daniel Carpenter has a flowering maple that contains 275 buds.

—H. A. Hicks and family returned from Lake Pleasant Tuesday.

—Alvin Dix of Whitingham visited at D. D. Atherton's Tuesday.

—Miss Hattie Thayer of Springfield, Mass., is visiting at J. T. Carrier's.

—M. O. Hicks was at Lake Pleasant over Sunday with his family.

—Charles Prouty of Springfield, Mass., called on friends in town Tuesday.

—Edgar Ward of Buckland spent a few days at J. T. Carrier's last week.

—Mrs. J. G. Brown of Shelburne Falls is visiting at J. E. Sheldon's last week.

—S. J. Faulkner is building a new piazza. Clarence Bullock is doing the work.

—Merritt A. Hicks of Springfield, Mass. was at J. E. Sheldon's the first of the week.

—I. G. Pierce went to Charlemont Wednesday to umpire the Jacksonville-Charlemont ball game.

—D. P. Carpenter and wife visited Tuesday at Willard Faulkner's in Whitingham.

—Mrs. George Curtis of Greenwich, N. Y., was the guest of Mrs. Houghton several days last week.

—R. A. Leavitt who has been working in Boston for several months has returned to town.

—M. A. Clark, who is in a New York hospital for treatment, is reported much better.

—Mrs. Allen Sibley of Athol Center is visiting relatives in this town and Whitingham.

—Charles E. Sherman, wife and son, Roy, of Greylock, called on friends in town Wednesday.

—Mason Boynton has been appointed school director in place of Ernest Goddard, resigned.

—Miss Edith Gray is again on the sick list. She has never fully recovered from the fever she had in the spring.

—Professor G. D'Alessio of North Adams, leader of one of the Italian bands in that city is visiting this week with Thomas Fiaschetti.

—Mrs. C. L. Trombly's sister from Canada visited her last week which was the first time the sisters had met in fifteen years. She returned home Friday.

—All tax payers should remember that the time for saving the discount on both town and village taxes expires this week. That four per cent is worth saving.

—The selectmen have appointed the following ballot clerks to serve at the election Tuesday: D. B. Wheeler, A. B. Clark, L. D. Blanchard and L. E. Reed.

—A new ball nine has sprung up in our midst and is called the third nine. The youngsters will play the "kids" from Monroe Saturday on the Sherman flat.

—The St. John's society of North Adams will come to Readsboro Friday night by special train to take in the Catholic fair and we understand a special train will also be run from Wilmington the closing night, Saturday.

—Rev. Mr. Davis, who acquired fame a few years ago by preaching on Boston common and getting arrested for it, gave a talk Tuesday evening on the lawn in front of the Methodist church. He had an audience of about sixty.

—Mr. Hicks of Boston, an old California miner, stopped at M. W. Brown's the first of the week and with Mr. Brown did a little prospecting in this vicinity. There are surely traces of gold in our mountains, but the trouble is to find it in paying quantities.

—The sixty-first anniversary of the Windham county Baptist association was held in Readsboro this year, beginning Wednesday morning and continuing until Thursday noon. There was a large attendance, a long list of speakers and the anniversary was very successfully celebrated.

—H. E. Parsons, the healer, was in North Adams two days last week treating the sick. Mr. Parsons is meeting with good success and his fame is fast increasing. He receives a large numbers of letters from people asking all manner of questions and if he will be at home on such a day. Mr. Parsons has found it necessary to hire work; for many days in the week he is kept busy treating patients.

Will Build a New Store.

Frank Guzzi, the Italian who bought the Weston Gove property last winter, has commenced work on the same. A high bank wall is being built in the rear of the house and the house is to be moved back and turned around facing High street.

On the site now occupied by the house Mr. Guzzi will build a three-story building of ample proportions, the lower part of which will be used for store purposes and the two floors above for tenements.

The village already has a large number of stores, but it is natural that our large and growing foreign population should desire to trade with one of their countrymen and this desire it seems will soon be satisfied.

GREEN RIVER.

Dr. E. A. Earl and wife of South Boylston, Mrs. Dana Hyde and son of Cambridge are the guests of S. C. and R. G. Cutting.

H. S. and F. H. Stowe made a flying trip to Boston last week getting orders for chairs which they manufacture, which for cheapness, durability and comfort can not be excelled.

Broad Brook Grange held its regular sociable with Mrs. R. G. Cutting on Wednesday last. A pleasant and enjoyable occasion to all who attended.

SEARSBURG.

School in District No. 3 commenced Monday with Miss Cora Harwood of Maynard, Mass., as teacher.

The Oakins mill is taking a long rest, during which an addition is to be made.

Edward Belknap, who injured his ankle at Somerset a few weeks ago, returned from the hospital last week. The ankle joint and small bones were dislocated, and the small bone of the leg broken at the joint. He is now able to get around with crutches, and hopes to have a good ankle yet.

Miss Jennie Band has so far recovered from her illness as to be able to ride out.

A letter from Boston reports snow there Wednesday of last week.

S. E. Miner and E. T. Miller of Brattleboro are spending a few days at George J. Bonds enjoying trout fishing.

George J. Bond spent several days last week surveying in Woodford and elsewhere.

The Deerfield River company are improving the river for logging purposes, blasting rock, building flood dams, etc.

SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN.

The funeral of Parrison Towne was attended from his late home last Wednesday in Stephentown, N. Y. He was nearly eighty-eight years old, and had been gradually failing for the last two years, but ate a hearty dinner on the day of his death, and passed peacefully away about five o'clock in the afternoon. Seven children survive him, two of them, Mrs. Melissa Rhodes, and Mrs. William Snyder being residents of this place.

The public schools will commence the fall term next Monday morning. The scholars in the center district are so few in number that only one school-room will be occupied. The school will be in charge of Miss Ivanetta Whitney.

The Sunday school picnic was held at Pontoosuc Lake one day last week and as usual was largely attended.

Rev. James Lytle will close his pastorate, and preach his last sermon in this place next Sunday morning.

Rev. C. P. Mills and wife and Frank H. Mills left the "Idlewild" for their homes last Monday.

Miss Sarah Young of Bellfontaine, O., started for her home last Wednesday after spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Sarah C. Smith.

Miss Maud Robbins returned to her home in Pittsfield last Tuesday accompanied by her aunt, Miss Julia Young.

Horace Young and friend of New York city after spending a few days in this section started for their homes last Monday.

Last Thursday morning Mrs. Otis Mason accidentally fell off the door step breaking both bones of her leg above the ankle. Dr. Hull reduced the fracture.

WEST HALIFAX.

Mrs. G. W. Morton of Hartford, Conn., is visiting her son, H. E. Morton.

Miss Estelle Niles of Brattleboro and Miss Johnson of Newburyport, Mass., are spending a week at C. W. Niles'.

H. E. Morton went to Gardner, Fitchburg and several other towns in Massachusetts on business last week.

Horace Smith of Turners Falls made a short visit at his mothers recently, coming up on his wheel in two hours.

The annual reunion of the Stacy family was held at C. H. Lernard's at the Center August 22. There were seventy-five present and a very enjoyable time was had. A tally-ho party of thirteen came out from Brattleboro.

At the Republican caucus August 15, L. W. Sumner received the nomination for town representative.

W. B. Warren is building a silo.

Mrs. Everett Phillips and two children of Brooklyn, N. Y., and her sister, Mrs. Hosley of North Adams, visited at L. B. Hall's recently.

H. R. Stone and family of Boston, who visited friends here recently, returned to their home, leaving Miss Bessie for a longer stay.

Jesse Niles, who has been in poor health for some time, has been much worse the past few weeks. His brother-in-law, Frank Seaver, of Orange has come to help care for him.

The Republicans raised a McKinley and Hobart flag August 7. Messrs Waterman and Martin of Brattleboro addressed the crowd on the questions of the day and Edward Guild gave an appropriate declamation.

Mrs. Saunders and little son of Denver, Col., visited at W. E. Thurber's several days last week.

N. C. Chase spent several days in Boston last week, returning Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Griffin of New York and Mrs. A. G. Dalrymple of Brooklyn are at C. T. Griffin's.

Don't miss seeing the Japanese Troupe at North Adams fair Sept. 22-24.

STAMFORD.

The Democrats and independent Republicans held a caucus last Saturday night and nominated J. W. Millard for representative and the last years board of Justices.

A paper is being circulated to get a sufficient amount pledged to support a singing school, with Professor Monteith as teacher, from this time till Christmas. It looks as if the necessary amount would be forthcoming.

Union services at the Baptist church next Sunday evening, Rev. John Landry preaching.

The old "state line house" has been remodeled and furnished throughout and Mr. Keating is in readiness for general hotel patronage. Not only the interior of the house has been improved but the outside as well. The yard much improved by cutting out several trees and a sign has been hung out, giving the house a new name—"Stamford House."

Mrs. Truman Lovering of Riverside is visiting at her uncle's, James Harris.

Wayne Babcock, wife and three children, of Braytonville spent Saturday night and Sunday with relatives in town, leaving George Canedy's for home Monday morning.

William Maxwell's oldest child, who was so badly hurt is doing finely and was able to go with his mother to the picnic last Saturday.

A ball will be held at the town hall Friday night.

Mrs. William Hargroves and child of the city are visiting at Bridges' and H. O. Fuller's homes.

Arthur Crowey is painting the outside of the Methodist church this week.

Miss Monahan and Miss Cassiday of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., John Monahan and Miss Monahan of Blackinton and Miss Bardin of North Adams are the guests of P. Morrissey.

GRISWOLDVILLE.

Mrs. Roxano Merriam of Paxton, Mrs. Hassie Brigham of Gardner and Miss Katie Diggin of Montague are visiting Miss Lina King.

Mrs. Elmira Brown of Holyoke is visiting Mrs. G. H. Carpenter.

Edwin R. King formerly of this place is quite ill at North Brookfield.

Herbert Howard of Holyoke is visiting his brother Henry Howard.

The people who went to camp meeting last week returned Monday and report a pleasant time.

W. G. Underwood the painter, is working in Heath this week.

The Colrain reunion was largely attended. Memorial hall was crowded and many were unable to get in.

HE READ THE PAPERS.

A North Adams Citizens Profits Thereby. He Tells About It Publicly for The First Time.

Mr. Wm. Robinson, 21 Houghton, St., is a machinist by trade possessing many acquaintances any of whom will vouch for his verecity. He has suffered greatly from inflammatory rheumatism and of late years his kidneys have directly bothered him bringing on urinary troubles. Now we want particularly to draw our readers attention to the testimony given by Mr. W. Robinson. He does not say he is cured completely for traces of disorder still remain. Notice the absolute faith he has in the means he employed to restore him and how quickly that means acted on an old and stubborn complaint. It will act the same with you if your ailment arises from your kidneys. Says Mr. Robinson. "I suffered terribly from inflammatory rheumatism for years, so much so I had to give up my calling. Serious urinary difficulty attacked me and that with a settled pain in the loins unfitted me for anything and made me utterly miserable. Desire to urinate frequently murky cloudy urine—a dull grinding pain that followed to bed and prevented me from sleeping was my daily portion. I tossed and turned from side to side in quest of ease that never came. The base of the spine seemed to be affected and I was in a bad way when I went to Burlingame & Darbys drug store for Doan's Kidney Pills. The leading journals were publishing incidents where Doan's Kidney Pills were effecting cures and they naturally interested me and finally persuaded me to give them a fair trial. Now from the benefit already received I am competent to judge of the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills. I have only slight traces of my late troubles and probably they are more imaginary than real. I heartily indorse Doan's Kidney Pills. I have received more benefit from them than from any other medicine and I have such faith in them that I know they will remove the last vistage of disease if any exists."

For sale by all dealers or by mail on receipt of price. 50 centes per box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Good Health.

Perfect health is desirable above all things. Nothing so much tends to good health as having the liver and digestive organs in perfect condition. This is obtained by taking regularly a few teaspoonfuls of

Darby's Celery Salts.

For sale by all Druggists. Price, 50c. a bottle.
Sample bottle mailed on receipt of 50 cents.
DARBY CELERY SALTS CO., No. Adams, Mass.

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For $19 00
We will make to order a HAIR MATTRESS that will last you a lifetime. This MATTRESS is made of the best hair we can buy

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We will make you a good HAIR MATTRESS.

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We will make you a Medium HAIR MATTRESS.

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"The Foot of a Fly"

says an eminent English doctor, "will carry enough poison to infect a household." In summer-time, more especially, disease germs fill the air, multitudes are infected, fall ill, die multitudes escape. These messengers of mischief do not exist for millions. Why not? Because they are healthy and strong—protected as a crocodile is against gun-shot. It is the weak, the wasted, the thin-blooded who fall; those who have no resistive power so that a sudden cough or cold develops into graver disease. We hear of catching disease! Why not catch health? We can do it by always maintaining our healthy weight.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, is condensed nourishment; food for the building up of the system to resist the attacks of disease. It should be taken in reasonable doses all summer long by all those whose weight is below the standard of health. If you are losing ground, try a bottle now.

For sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1 00.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.

In a modest and unobtrusive way there are few better conducted hotels in the metropolis than the St. Denis

The great popularity it has acquired can readily be traced to its unique location, its homelike atmosphere, the peculiar excellence of its cuisine, and its very moderate prices.

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Accounts and Collections Solicted

BARGAIN DAY
—THIS WEEK—
SATURDAY AUGUST 29.

Chocolate Nut Pralines assorted, 20 cents per pound. Layer Cake assorted flavors. 12 cents each at

McNEILL'S

HARVEY A. GALLUP
BUYS,
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Want any Handkerchiefs?

NOW IS THE TIME.
WE HAVE THEM FOR ONE CENT EACH.

You could not ask for them cheaper. Boys' Handkerchiefs, Fancy edge, 5 and 8c. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Fancy edge with Silk embroidery only 5c Others a bargain at 3 for 25c.

Big Reductions

On Silk and Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs Men use and lose lots of their handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs, 5c, 8c, and 10c. We give you the best 25c article you ever saw. Why! At the prices we are now selling at its just like finding Handkerchiefs. Let ye all come and see.

TUTTLE & BRYANT. Wilson Block, North Adams, Mass.

THREE NEW WHEELS.

We offer as a Special Bargain, three sample $100 wheels for $75

They have stood in our salesroom as Sample wheels and have never been used. We offer them at this figure to close them out.

We also offer the finest $60 wheel, Ladies' or Gents' ever shown in this city.

Five bargains in second-hand high-grades.

The only Riding hall in the city. Fully equipped Repair Shop.

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Rear of Hoosac Bank Block. 92 Main St.

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Pure Farm Made Cider Vinegar . .	18c per gallon
Whole Mixed Spices	18c per pound
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At the C.O.D. Store, BEER & DOWLIN BLOCK, 58 Eagle St.

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GILES K. TINKER
Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams, Mass The Leading Agency

Suits and Overcoats to Order
From $15.00 Up.
J. O'BRIEN & CO. Fashionable Tailors.
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We beg to inform our Customers and the Public in General that we have on hand All The Latest Styles in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC SUITINGS, Overcoats and Trouserings, for Fall and Winter Wear We are now in a position to fill the long felt want of Good Clothing Made to Order at Reasonable Prices.

Business Suits to Order

at $15, $16, $17, $18, $19, $20, and upwards, are the best value ever offered the public.

Our Clay Worsted Suits

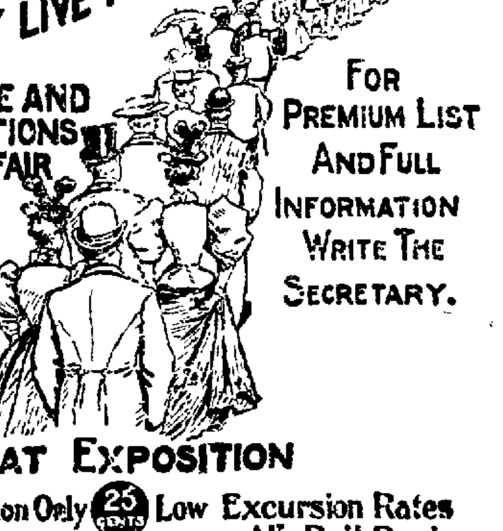
at $18, $20, $23, $24 to order have no equal.

Our Overcoatings

in Melton's, Beavers, Kerseys, Irish Friezes, Chinchillas and Montagnacs to order at $15, $18, $20, $22, and upwards are the best value in the market Call and examine these goods before you place your order for Fall and Winter Suit or Overcoat If Goods, Trimming, Fit and Workmanship are not as represented your money is refunded.

J. O'Brien & Co.
55 EAGLE STREET.

THE GREAT FAIR AT CAMBRIDGE
EVERYBODY'S GOING THIS YEAR
SEPTEMBER 1,2,3,4,96. -$5,000.00 IN PREMIUMS.



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THE PROGRAMME AND SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE COMING FAIR WILL BE FRESH, NOVEL, ENGAGING AND EXCITING.
FOR PREMIUM LIST AND FULL INFORMATION WRITE THE SECRETARY.
TAKE A DAY OFF AND VISIT THIS

GREAT EXPOSITION
Price For Admission Only 25 CENTS Low Excursion Rates All Rail Roads.
JEROME B. RICE PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. PRATT JR. SECRETARY.

WEATHER FORECAST.

[Special Despatch to the Transcript.]

Washington Forecast for Massachusetts. Clearing followed by fair and cooler weather westerly winds.

POST OFFICE SERVICE

NORTH ADAMS MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.

[illegible] a.m. New York City and Troy, N. Y., excepting Monday it arrives at 5.18 a. m. 8.20, New York City, Boston, South and West via Pittsfield. 8.45 New York and West, via Fitchburg R. R. 11.40, Troy, N. Y. 11.45, Briggsville, Stamford, Heartwellville and Readsboro, Vt.

12.45 p. m., Boston, New York, Pittsfield and Southern Mass., Maine, New Hampshire and Way Stations on Fitchburg R. R. 1.40, Florida, Mass., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 2.35 Pittsfield. 4.10, New York, Southern and Western states. 5.50, Pittsfield, Worcester, Springfield, Holyoke, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Southern Mass. 7, Troy, Williamstown, Williamstown Station and Blackinton. 8.05, Boston, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Way Mail via Fitchburg R. R. 9.15, Boston & Albany R. R. Way Stations east and west of Pittsfield and Pittsfield. 11.40, Boston

SUNDAY—9 a. m., Way Stations on Boston & Albany R. R., New York City and Troy, N. Y.

MAILS CLOSE.

[illegible] a. m., Boston, Pittsfield, Adams, New York, Albany and Southern Mass. 7.10, New York, Albany, Troy, Williamstown, Williamstown Station. 9.15, Blackinton, Southern and Western states. New York, Albany and all points West and South via Boston & Albany R. R. 9.35, Boston Canada, Readsboro, and all points East via Fitchburg R. R. 11.25, Boston, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. 11.50, Pittsfield, Adams Zylonite and Southern Berkshire. 12 m., New York and all points West and South

1.30 p. m., Briggsville, Mass., Stamford, Heartwellville and Readsboro, Vt.; Florida, Mass., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 2.40, New York city, Southern States, Worcester, Springfield, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Eastern and Southern Mass. 3.50, Boston and East via Fitchburg R. R. 4.40, Troy, and all points West and South. 7.45, Boston, New York City and all points East, West, North and South; reaches New York at 7 a. m. 11.15, Boston and East, New York and West and South.

SUNDAY.—7 p. m., New York, Boston, Maine, New Hampshire, and all points West and South.

CANADIAN MAILS close at 12 m., 7.45 p. m. daily except Sundays; Sundays close at 7 p. m.

MONEY ORDER AND REGISTER OFFICE open daily (except Sundays) from 8 a. m., to 8 p. m.

GENERAL DELIVERY AND STAMPS open from 7 a. m., to 9 p. m.

CARRIERS' WINDOW SERVICE from 7 to 8 p. m.

SUNDAY DELIVERY 9 to 10 a. m.

W. H. Gaylord.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

SPECIAL NOTICE.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

We have just made an important purchase of All LINEN TOWELS from a leading manufacturer at a figure that represents one-half actual value.

This includes Damask and Huck Towels, Hemstitched, Knotted Fringe and Fancy Open-work. Ordinary asking price, 37 1-2c to 62 1-2c.

You are invited to make your selection at 25c each.

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25 Jackets at less than Half Price.

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W. H. Gaylord.

T. M. Lucey

HEATING and PLUMBING CO.

Blackinton Block, No. 6 Holden St.

STEAM and HOT WATER HEATING

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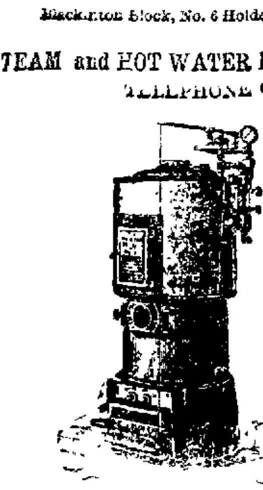

Having increased our facilities by the addition of room and improved machinery, we are now prepared to do any work in the Hot Water and Steam Heating line.

Sole agent for "All Right" and "Volunteer" Steam and Hot Water Heaters.

WEEKLY

TRANSCRIPT

$1.00

A YEAR.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

A Straightout Declaration for the Gold Standard.

PROTECTION OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE

The Republican Party Not Opposed to Silver Money—Favors an International Agreement, and, if Elected, It Will Be His Duty, He Says, To Use All Honorable Means To Promote It.

Canton, O., Aug. 27.—The following is William McKinley's letter of acceptance, made public to-day:

Hon. John M. Thurston and others, members of the notification committee of the republican national convention. Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee, when notified of my nomination as the republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion, and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the democratic party, and its allies, the people's and silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

No Benefit to Labor.

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance and so far-reaching in its consequence as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are the owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

What It Means.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion now worth fifty-three cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner on the basis of present values would receive *the silver dollar for fifty-three cents* worth of silver and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get *nothing* from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

The Dollars Compared.

We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use *different from* those that would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation expressed in public statute to maintain the parity.

Could Not Be Kept at Par.

These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them, as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it and if there were it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligation of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

Bimetallism.

Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than 30 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of 16 1-2 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard.

The Double Standard.

On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public address, I said: "If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is to-day. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations."

To Work for International Agreement.

The republican party has not been, and is not not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line. The republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected president it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bi-metallism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard.

Against Appeals to Passion.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us, which, in fact, do not exist, and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," or interest against interest in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible.

Protection of Supreme Importance.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If arguments were needed to strengthen its devotion to the American system or increase the hold of that system on the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the last three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

Demanded by Public Exigencies.

Washington, in his farewell address, Sept. 17, 1796, a hundred years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear." To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced he declared: "It is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenues; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it; and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate." Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them. "The public exigencies" demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected president of the United States it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people which, above all else, is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

Our Condition in December, 1892.

In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. "There never has been a time in our history," said he, "when work was so abundant or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life." This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what is it now?

Our Condition Eight Months Later.

The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, August 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third congress which he had called together in extraordinary session. "The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation," said he, "involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous monied institutions have suspended. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business."

The Cause of the Change.

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1892, to August, 1893. What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than thirty-two years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. The per capita of money, too, has been practically same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

Good Money Never Made Times Hard.

It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis. We had, too, a protective tariff, under which ample revenues were collected for the government and an accumulating surplus which was applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff legislation. We cannot restore confidence either to the treasury or to the the people without a change in our present tariff legislation.

The Tariff of 1894.

The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the employment of our people passed by the Fifty-third congress was the general tariff act, which did not receive the approval of the president. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than $262,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars from the revolution to the rebellion. Since its passage, work at home has been diminished; prices of agricultural products have fallen; confidence has been arrested and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

Immigration, Pensions, Etc.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the old world.

The soldiers and sailors of the union should neither be neglected no forgotten. The government which they served so well must not make their lives or conditions harder by treating them as supplicants for relief in old age or distress. Doubtless there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the government, but the policy governing the administration of the pension bureau must always be fair and liberal.

The declaration of the republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping, which prevailed in the early years of our history, should be again promptly adopted by congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained.

The pledge of the republican national convention that our civil service laws "shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable," is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years and will be faithfully observed.

Losing in Both Directions.

We have either been sending too much money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression and indicate its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed. Our men at home are idle, and while they are idle men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase in coin, but an increase of confidence. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and should be always subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the differences between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries, and to adequate protect American investments and American enterprises. Another declaration of the republican platform that has my greatest, most cordial support, is that which favors reciprocity.

Avoids No Issue.

There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as republicans, we have lately addressed our attention with what may seem great stress and earnestness to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as to demand especial consideration, and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver and inflation movement they will avert the danger. In doing this we feel that we render the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party, or section, for their earnest support. We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party, more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for so many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the dread ordeal of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by Gen. Grant and many other great leaders, north and south, has happily come. Let us forever hereafter heed the admonition of Washington: "There should be no north, no south, no east, no west—but a common country." It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the states. The war is long since over. "We are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendency among the greatest governments on earth.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Weather Bureau's Weekly Bulletin for Eastern States.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The weekly crop report of the weather bureau shows the following results: New England—Crops doing well; tobacco cutting being pushed, fine crop, in excellent condition. New York—Potato blight increased; earliest hops being picked; hail destroyed much tobacco; vineyards also suffered. New Jersey—All crops in middle and northern sections maturing well; southern section, great injury by intense heat. Pennsylvania—Most crops in good condition and promising. Maryland—Early crops of corn and potatoes excellent, but late planted much injured by the drought.

The Venezuela Dispute.

London, Aug. 27.—The St. James Gazette, commenting on the publication of the latest Venezuelan blue book, says it regards the step as an indication that the Marquis of Salisbury, contrary to a recent assertion, does not intend to submit to arbitrating the territory inside the Schomburgk line.

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